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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE WAR.

FRENCH MINISTERS RESIGN.

GENERAL PALAKAO TO FORM A NEW MINISTRY.

News from French Headquarters Reassuring.

Napoleon Solicited to Return to Paris.

HE WILL ONLY DO SO "DEAD OR VICTORIOUS."

Prussians Said to be Crossing into Belgium.

GREAT UPRISING IN FRANCE.

2,000,000 Ready for the Field.

A Reserve Corps of 1,000,000.

The Feeling Against Napoleon in Paris.

The Empire on the Verge of Collapse.

Empress Regent Preparing for Flight.

Napoleon Sends out False News of Victory.

ARRIVAL OF FROSSARD AT METZ.

French Loss at Woerth, 5,000 Dead. Wounded and Missing, and 6,000 Prisoners.

Prussians Concentrating in Front of Metz.

Flank Movement Against the French

French Account of the Battle of Froschweiller.

The Baltic Expedition Abandoned.

Bazaine in Command of the French Army.

DISPOSITION OF THE FORCES.

Particulars of the Battle of Worth.

AN AUSTRO-ITALIAN ALLIANCE.

Large Numbers of Wounded Expected in Paris.

Armed Assistance to be Rendered to France if Necessary.

The "Journal Official" Calling on the Great Powers to Interfere.

Danger to the Security of France Increasing.

Changarnier Asks for a Command.

RUN ON THE BANK OF FRANCE.

Evacuation of Rome Completed.

England's Specific Proposition for the Protection of Belgium.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1870. NO. 231.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

Correspondence to Ordered to Nancy.

PARIS, August 9.—All the correspondents of foreign newspapers have received orders to go from Metz to Nancy.

The Emperor Solicits dis Return to Paris

A dispatch from General Frossard, who is stationed between Metz and Nancy, printed in the *Patrie*, says the Emperor was solicited to return to Paris by the Home Generals, and replied, "I will only return dead or victorious."

No Engagement Yet.

METZ, August 9, 8 A. M.—No engagement has yet taken place. The circular of the Empress has had a good effect here.

Excitement Over the Arrest of Prussian Spies.

There was great excitement here last night in consequence of the arrest of some Prussian spies.

The Prussians Reported Crossing into Belgian Territory.

It is reported that the Prussians are crossing into France at Bolfort, and also, that they intend crossing into Belgian territory. This, however, is considered doubtful.

Eager to Renew the Struggle.

METZ, August 9, 2 P. M.—The Emperor went this morning to the headquarters of Marshal Bazaine, General DeCaen has been placed at the head of the Third corps. The Emperor has received a warm greeting from the population and troops, who are all eager to renew the struggle.

All Paris on the Streets.

PARIS, August 9, Evening.—There are enormous crowds on the Boulevards and streets tonight. The people are more than agitated. The shops closed early. In many places the authorities are taking precautionary measures, both police and military.

Proceedings in the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, August 9.—The session of the Corps Legislatif opened this afternoon, M. Schneider presiding. As soon as the formalities of opening were over, Ollivier addressed the House as follows:

"MESSIEURS: The Emperor in his proclamation told you if circumstances should prove unfavorable, the Empress would call you to her. We have not waited until the situation was compromised before calling you." [Interruption. M. Favre exclaimed, "This is too authentic."] Ollivier continued: "We call you at the first sign of trouble. Some of our troops have met with reverses, but the greater portion remains unconquered, four citadels, our natural defenses and our mountains are intact. We ask you to aid us in organizing the national guard."

Despite Fire—"All sacrifices without you."

M. Ollivier resumed: "We are all prepared. We can arm four hundred and fifty thousand men. Paris and the Departments are threatened—are in a state of seige. Prussia hopes to add to her own advantages by intestine treasons, but her expectations will not be realized. We shall defend ourselves. Order is safety. Now one word: It were unpardonable at such a time to dwell upon personalities. Accuse us, doubt us; we shall not answer except to defend the measures we intend to propose. If the Chamber is not with us, [ironical laughs and interruptions] it is wanting in the performance of its first duty. Let us not lose time in discussion. This I beg, or perhaps this is the last time I shall moount this tribune. Make no more speeches; send us away if you deem it best. [Shouts from the left of "Yes, yes."]

Deputy Demouville interrupts, proposing that the Presidency of the Council of Ministers be conferred on General Trochu.

Jules Favre demanded that the Chambers should at once assume the direction of public affairs.

Paul de Cassagnac said that if he was a minister he would send before a council of war men sustaining such a proposition. A scene of great violence here ensued between the members, Favard asking that the Censurers pronounce a vote of censure against the Ministers, and the members of the Left continually demanding calls to order. Cassagnac, temporarily prohibiting, refused to accede to these demands, saying that violence on one's part would only produce violence on the other's. Finally, M. Ollivier, after a great effort to make himself heard, said: "Some of my colleagues ask me if I would have them shot."

The Duke de Gramont exclaimed, "They all ought to be."

At this expression Deputy Estancelin rushed toward Duke de Gramont, shaking his fist in his face. Deputy Ferry also leaves his seat and threatens the Duke, and the members of the Right rush from their seats and interpose to restore order. The President put on his hat, and in the midst of the confusion the session was temporarily suspended.

M. Jules Favre, on the resumption of the session, asked the immediate consideration of his proposal, but it was refused by a vote of 130 to 58.

M. Clement Duvernois then proposed an order of the day declaring that the Chambers, desirous of insuring energy in the national defense, pass to the order of the day.

M. Ollivier refused to accept the order of the day, and rested the fate of the ministry on its passage, but the order was adopted, and at the request of M. Ollivier, a recess was taken that he might withdraw and consult with his colleagues.

M. Ollivier returned after a brief absence, and mounting the tribune, said: "In the presence of the vote of the Chamber, the ministry has given its collective resignation to the Empress Regent, who has accepted it. I am instructed to declare that Gen. Palakao has been charged with the duty of forming a new ministry. As for ourselves, we shall continue to do whatever our country demands of us, and from the present moment our successors, whatever misfortunes they may encounter, will have our support.

After this declaration the Chamber separated in great agitation. In the Senate the resignation of the Ministers was also announced.

LONDON, August 9.—Our special correspondent, in writing from the Prussian headquarters at Mayence, on Saturday morning, says the news of the Prussian victory over MacMahon was just been made known. The fight was very bloody. There was great loss on the Prussian side, as well as on that of the French. The Bavarian troops behaved magnificently. Many Turcos were taken.

Germany Fights for German Objects.

Bismark, before leaving Berlin, was asked whether, if successful, Germany ought to insist on Napoleon's abdication. He replied, "no; Germany can only fight for German objects, not for French."

The Immediate Danger Passed.

La Liberte reports that the Emperor says the last news is very satisfactory. The immediate danger has passed, and all the dispositions made are good. We would give more news, adds *La Liberte*, but might inform the enemy."

French Troops not yet Engaged.

Figaro asserts that twenty-one divisions of French infantry and eight of cavalry have not yet been engaged, making 220,000 men altogether.

A Dead Letter.

A special correspondent writes from Paris last night that Marshal Baraguay D'Hillier's proclamation against forming groups in the street is a dead letter. There are always day and night, large assemblies about the Ministry of the Interior waiting for news, and are consistently grouped about all the kiosks where newspapers are sold, reading the news aloud and commenting upon it.

Large Numbers of Wounded Expected in Paris.

PARIS, August 9, Evening.—Large numbers of wounded from the armies along the Rhine are looked for this afternoon.

The journals state that several war correspondents have been captured at the front.

No later news from the scene of hostilities.

The Battle of Woerth.

MUNICH, August 6.—The King of Bavaria makes the following report concerning the battle of Woerth: Early on the morning of the 7th inst., just as our troops had left their advance to march on Engolsheim, the thunder of cannon was heard. Our movements were hastened and we found the enemy in front of our corps, which was engaged with the enemy. The Bavarian troops were placed in the assault upon the heights of Gorsdorf, which were carried almost sho-ulder, the French being repulsed in disorder and with a heavy loss. The action was severe and sanguinary. The King issued congratulatory orders to the second corps, thanking them for their splendid conduct and gallantry.

After the Fight.

LONDON, August 8.—The following official dispatch is dated at Hamburg. In the Palatinate, 9:15 A. M., August 6: Yesterday, after the battle of Worth, the enemy retired in the greatest disorder by the railroad, and endeavored to make a stand at Neiderbron. That town was taken by the Bavarians. The enemy retired en route to Bitche.

The day before yesterday captured the enemy's stores and four pieces of artillery. At Reichshafen the dead and wounded covered the route of the retreating army.

This morning we have occupied Hagenau, which had been evacuated by the enemy.

The German troops hold both banks of the Saar, having occupied Sarreguemines and Forbach, after a slight resistance by the French.

Austro-Italian Alliance.

Authentic information has been received in this city to the effect that Austria and Italy have agreed to act in concert in the present European crisis, and that both have pledged themselves to render to France armed assistance if necessary for her security.

Great Uprising in France.

PARIS, August 9.—There is an immense uprising of the people of France to repel the Prussian invasion. It is said officially that two millions of men are ready to march, and that the reserve corps will number one million. The people are clamorous for organization and leaders.

French Official Journal Begging for Help.

PARIS, August 9.—The *Journal Officiel*, in an article to-day, makes the following appeal to the rulings of the Governments and the people of the nations of Europe to uproot the despotism of Prussia and aid France in her present struggle. It says: "The fate of France is united with her or by expression of their sympathies. The *Journal* declares that by these declarations the dangers to the permanent peace of Europe will be averted and the equilibrium of Europe be saved.

Baltic Expedition Abandoned.

General Trochu, who was to have commanded the Baltic expeditionary corps, has gone to Metz, and the Baltic enterprise is indefinitely postponed.

Bazaine in Command of the French Army.

Marshal Bazaine is the new commander of the French army in the field, and assumes direction of the French forces. His headquarters will be at Metz. The disposition of Bazaine's immediate command number 120,000, sub-divided as follows: First 50,000 men of his own corps who have been in the defenses at Metz, and will be replaced by troops in active service with the enemy. Second, Marshal Count L'Admirault's corps, consisting of 50,000 men, proceeding to the left at Thionville. Third, 25,000 troops under General Frossard, posted between Metz and St. Avold. Fourth, the imperial guard numbering 15,000. Besides these organized forces, the co-operative forces are as follows: Marshal MacMahon has a force of 50,000 at Saverne, while Marshal Canrobert, with the Imperial Guard, numbering 50,000 occupies Nancy, the two generals to whom are well defended. The chief command has been transferred to Marshal Bazaine, and General Trochu replaces Marshal Lebeuf.

Danger to the Security of France Increasing.

LONDON, August 9.—The *Times* believes the French army garrisoning the defenses at Metz is threatened with a general entrapment. This is the danger to the security of France increases with every moment that the Emperor tarries at Metz. It also deems that the present movement is opposed with great haste than Europe has experienced since 1805.

England's Policy Satisfactory to the People.

Mr. Gladstone's announcement in the House that the English Government had at last made a specific proposition for Belgium's protection is welcomed with a sigh of relief and a feeling that England has once more vindicated her position as an European power. Mr. Disraeli only expressed the general feeling of the House when saying that he rejoiced that the Government is resolved to maintain the neutrality and independence of Belgium, and that he also urged the declaration as the avowal of a wise and dignified policy, not less wise because spirited. The few political statements, save the *Daily News*, have been received with general satisfaction.

Sent to the Seat of War.

The troops intended for the Baltic expedition have been recalled and the enterprise abandoned. The marines and infantry designed to participate in the expedition will arrive in Paris to-night and will be immediately transported to the seat of war.

Changarnier Asking for a Command.

The veteran General Changarnier, persists in tendering his services to the cause of France. He has again renewed his application to be assigned to a command. He is appealing to the Emperor.

Run on the Bank of France.

The Bank of France and other banks and financial institutions of this city, were besieged yesterday by crowds of depositors and holders of notes against the banks, demanding payment of their notes and balances in coin. The greatest uproar and excitement ensued, and continued till the close of business hours. It is feared that another run may occur to-day. The directors of the Bank of France announce that the bank will pay its notes in coin.

Evacuation of Rome Completed.

ROME, August 9.—The last of the French army of occupation have left Civi'a Vecchia.

Communication with MacMahon Established.

PARIS, August 9.—General Failley is in communication with MacMahon. The morale of the army is excellent. There has been no fighting since the 7th.

The Battle Fought at Froschweiller.

In the battle of Froschweiller, 130,000 of the enemy engaged 50,000 men under MacMahon.

Address of the Ministry to the Parisians.

The Ministers have addressed the following proclamation to the Parisians: "Our army is concentrated. A new effort has been made to it fresh hope and confidence, but the agitation here will lessen the moral force of the army and act against it. Paris rising, the front army will be between two fires. We will prepare for the defense of Paris. The Deputies will cooperate with us. Let all good citizens help to prevent disorder. Those who wish will have arms furnished them and will be sent to the front at once."

The Cause of the French Disaster.

The London *Times* ascribes the French disaster to the Emperor's obstinacy in refusing sound military advice and to his illness. The *Times* says the parties in France will make the Emperor pay the penalty of his ill success. His name is already ignored in the acts by which the Regency seeks to rally the people. Things strange themselves as if he was not existed to have power. The Empress Regent may be may be dispensed with altogether. The only question is, who shall first utter the word "abdication"?

The Emperor's Mismanagement.

Edmund About, writes from the field bitterly condemning the Emperor's mismanagement. He says, having directed the war, he let the Prussians begin it. True, neither party was ready, yet the French lost twenty days in useless marching and countermarching. They were surprised at Wetsenburg by an enemy whom there were no videttes to march, no skirmishers to meet and no settled plan to repel.

The Call to Arms.

PARIS, August 9.—The *Patrie* says the governors of the forts around Paris have received orders having served in the army of France to take grades in regiments of the volunteers or of the Garde Mobile, which are to go to the front to-morrow. The call is responded to with great enthusiasm, and numbers are responding to the call.

Meetings of the Ministry.

There has been two councils of the Ministry to-day.

Seeking a Command.

General Trochu has had an audience this morning to seek a command at headquarters. Thousands of people accompanied him to the railway.

The French Army Concentrating to March to the Vosges.

METZ, August 8, Evening.—The army is concentrating to march to the Vosges to defend the passages. The night is calm. No engagement to-day.

The Course of Austria Uncertain.

PARIS, August 9.—Morning papers say nothing in the news to-day to change the situation materially. Russia is keeping her quiet with promises just now.

The Source Not Closed.

The *Patrie* says the Bourse will not be closed to-day at noon. Nothing of the sort has taken place.

No Disturbances Yet.

There have been no disturbances. The authorities having been warned that the International Society of Workingmen intended to make a demonstration, took precautions to prevent it. Some, however, slight official, if any outbreak was really intended.

Italy and Austria to Aid France.

LONDON, August 9, 9:30 P. M.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* telegraphs that Italy and Austria will each send one hundred thousand men to aid France.

The Empress Regent Preparing for Flight.

The Empress Eugenie, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is preparing for flight.

Reorganizing.

The army at Paris is still undergoing thorough reorganization.

Embarkation of Troops Retarded.

ROME, August 7.—The embarkation of the French troops, which was to be commenced yesterday, was retarded by a storm, and but for that the last troops would have gone several days ago.

Confirmatory.

PARIS, August 9.—The journals have announce, with warm approval, that Italy is ready to send a hundred thousand armed men to the assistance of France.

The Empire on the Verge of Collapse.

LONDON, August 9.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* has a correspondence in Paris, which says that the Empire is on the verge of collapse. The Germans are expected in Paris, and even if they are arrested the Empire is dead.

Parisians Ready to Depart.

The Parisians are receiving arms, and they are all Revolutionists at heart.

Provisional Government Meditated.

The establishment of a Provisional Government is already talked of.

Obstacles to Ascendant.

The Orleanists, through Generals Changarnier and Trochu, are in the ascendant, and eminent Imperialists are leaving France.

Strasburg Surrounded by 60,000 Germans.

Special to the *Herald*.]

LONDON, August 9.—A dispatch from Carlsruhe dated August 8, says Strasburg is surrounded by 60,000 troops, mostly South Germans, and must surrender, as the garrison numbers only 7,000 men, although this does not include the national guard of the city, which would increase the garrison largely if called out.

The Prussians Continue to Advance.

The advance of the Prussians from Saarlouis and Treves has commenced. It is supposed that the object is to cut off the retreat of Frossard and that an immediate attack will be made on the French position at Metz.

Notices and Decrees.

PARIS, August 9.—The *Journal Officiel* contains the following notices and decrees: Minister Wanshburne was received yesterday by the Empress, for the purpose of delivering a reply to Prince Napoleon's letter. Also, Austrian Minister Bertheney. The departments of Cote Dor, Saone, Ellosere, Ain and Rhone are declared in a state of siege.

The Rallying Point of the Army.

The following is a resort telegraphed from Metz yesterday at 10:15 A. M.: The corps of Generals Frossard and Bazaine have had recent actions, is the rallying point of the army. It has not been disturbed. MacMahon has executed the movements prescribed for him. There has been no engagement to-day. The proclamation of the Ministers is received with enthusiasm. The Minister of the Interior has gone to Chalons. The Empress is well and installed at the Bourse and the Mayoralty house.

The National Home Guard.

The decree relative to the incorporation in Paris of the National Guard includes all persons between the ages of thirty and forty years, who do not already belong to some of the military organizations, and provides all the chiefs of the corps and prescribes measures for the immediate completion of the armament of the guard with guns altered to breech-loaders. In sections where the National Guard has not heretofore been organized, the chiefs of battalions have already been appointed, and, thanks to the efficiency of the measures taken, the organization of the battalions will soon extend to every part of France. In the Department of the Seine, where that organization is strongest, it has already given proof of its devotion and patriotism, which cannot be changed by the circumstances through which we are passing.

The Strengthening of the Fortifications Going On.

On the demand of the Minister of War, the Prefect of the Seine this morning charged the engineers of the municipal service with the execution of the works necessary for strengthening the fortifications of Paris. The service will be organized at once and divided between Messrs. Alphand, Belgrand and eleven assistants, each chief to be in charge of an arrondissement. The Prefects committed the entire supervision of the work to Inspector General Alphand. At the end of each yesterday the direction of the service, in the presence of the generals and colonels, directors of the fortifications, opened negotiations for the purchase of the houses and lands of Paris. These contractors declared they would make no conditions, but placed their fortunes, personal services, material and experience at the disposal of the government for the defense of Paris. The officials and engineers at once took possession of the shops offered by the contractors.

Invitation to Citizens to Enrol Themselves in the National Guard.

Last night posters were distributed over the city inviting the citizens between the ages of thirty and forty to present themselves within three days at the Municipal houses for enrollment in the National Guard. As soon as the enrollment is completed the distribution of arms will commence.

Changarnier in Napoleon's Presence.

METZ, August 9, 9:30 P. M.—General Changarnier has arrived, and was conducted from the railway station to the Prefecture by an honorable escort of the town. The General was to attend to-day, and was immediately taken into the presence of the Emperor. Public opinion here receives with favor the advent of Changarnier.

Defiant of Martial Law.

LONDON, August 9.—Letters from Paris say that the citizens, defiant of martial law, continue to assemble in the streets and to discuss the war.

Military to Muzzle the Press.

PARIS, August 9.—The Minister of the Interior has issued a proclamation announcing that according to the terms of the articles of the law of the 9th of August, 1849, on a declaration of a state of siege, the military authorities have the right to to order all publications of a nature to excite or keep up disorders. As such a proposition as that made by the Right to institute a Committee of Defense tends to anarchy and compromises the unity of action by creating useless agitation, on the advice of the Council of Ministers it is decided that the military authorities shall apply the prescriptive measures to any journal renewing such proposition.

Corps Legislatif Visit the Empress.

PARIS, August 9.—The members of the Corps Legislatif now in Paris met yesterday afternoon and called upon the Empress.

Volunteers Actively Enrolling.

There is great activity in the enrolling of volunteers in all parts of the city.

Strengthening the Fortifications.

Thirty-three thousand workmen are strengthening the fortifications, aided by twenty thousand sailors from the fleet.

Deceiving the Nation.

The *Gaulois* says that the false news of the victory was disseminated in Strasburg last week at the same hour it was sent here. It was a preconcerted attempt to deceive the nation.

Prussians Concentrated.

METZ, August 9, 9:30 A. M.—The enemy is in a large measure concentrated in front of Metz.

Bazaine Commands.

Marshal Bazaine has the direction of operations.

Frossard Arrived.

The corps of General Frossard has retired in good order on Metz.

A Quiet Sight.

All was quiet during the night.

Personal.

The Emperor has just gone to the general headquarters of Marshal Bazaine.

The Corps Legislatif Called For.

PARIS, August 9.—The Republicans and Democratic journals advise the immediate meeting of the Corps Legislatif, and the arming of the people.

Congress Connected.

They all censure thoroughly the disorders that have taken place in the streets, and counsel calmness and moderation.

Location of the French Forces.

LONDON, August 9.—Authentic advices from France show that Bazaine, the Commander-in-Chief, has one hundred and thirty thousand men at Metz, MacMahon, forty thousand at St. Averne, and Canrobert has 50,000 at Nancy. General Trochu has entered upon the duties of Major General of the army. It is not known whether Lebeuf will have any command.

Prussians Flanking the French.

A rumor has reached here that the Prussians are in Mulhausen, sixty miles southwest of Strasburg.

Great Ovation to King William.

BERLIN, August 9.—The King in passing through Neustadt yesterday received a great ovation. The streets and roads were filled with joyful people, who waved flags, covered the King with flowers and cheered wildly. Count Bismarck, Baron von Roon and others addressed the people and thanked them for the King.

The Corps Legislatif Vote Against the Ministry.

PARIS, August 9, Evening.—The Corps Legislatif met to-day. An order of the day directed against the Ministry was passed, and the Government has declined to negotiate further with the United States on the subject of the extradition of swindlers, and has left the policy to an inquiry, denied that England joined in the expedition to extinguish piracy in Formosa. Bruce, the new Secretary, explained that the Irish militia had not been organized because it was not wanted, thus silencing the clamor of the Irish members. Otway defended the action of the Government on the Belgian neutrality. Sir Henry Bulwer deprecated the premature discussion of a thing requiring consideration of the situation. Adjourned.

Petition for the Preservation of Neutrality.

Birmingham has sent a petition to London praying for the preservation of England's neutrality.

Whereabouts of the Emperor.

PARIS, August 9.—*Le Liberte* says the Emperor is in the neighborhood of Metz.

Movements of French Army Corps.

The corps of General Frossard has united with that of Bazaine, who now has 150,000 men.

The Threatened Revolution.

The five journals that signed the Democratic manifesto have issued a circular in which the revolutionary movement they will be suppressed.

Spies Arrested.

Several persons, said to be Prussian spies, were arrested here to-day.

General Changarnier's Audience With the Emperor.

METZ, August 9.—General Changarnier, after an audience with the Emperor, appeared much pleased. Two ordnance officers waited on him to his lodgings.

A French Fleet of Iron Clads.

LONDON, August 9.—A French fleet of nine iron clads, bound east, passed Dover yesterday.

General Arguments for the Attacks on England.

BERLIN, August 9.—The *Prussian Cross Gazette* protests against the attacks on England, whose just neutrality it approves.

Grand Duke to the South Germans.

The *North German Gazette* is grateful for the action of South Germany, and says the Federal Government will study to reward it.

Demonstrations Before the Hall of the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, August 9.—*La Liberte* publishes the following account of a scene to-day about the hall of the Legislatif. At noon the crowds and groups formed before the hall, which grew greater at every moment, and soon there were more than ten thousand persons assembled. The people were in and hilarious. There were, however, shouts from time to time of *a bas la Prussia*, and *vive France*. Deputy Ferry, who appeared, was received with shouts and cheers. He addressed the crowd as follows: "Friends! Be calm." At that moment Marshal Baraguay D'Hilliers arrived, and the officers of the National Guard and other officers recognized him. Then there was a shout of "Vive Changarnier" and "Vive France," the crowd increasing all the while, and shouts were heard of "Vive Changarnier!" More officers of Belleville, who had come to make a demonstration in his favor. At two o'clock the troops of the line ranged around the hall, as was also a squadron of cavalry. They were received by the crowd there with cries of "To the frontier," "To the frontier." Circulation was stopped on the bridge leading from the hall and the Commissary of Police made a legal summons for the people to disperse. The cavalry at once broke into a trot along the streets, and the crowd withdrew, still shouting. At a later hour a detachment of grenadiers of the Guard came up, led by the General of the division, and were received by the crowd with shouts of "To the frontier."

German Jubilee at Lima, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., August 9, 1870.

Great excitement and good feeling was manifested here last night by the Germans and their American friends over the Prussian victories. Bonfires were lighted in the public square, and a procession was formed carrying banners, &c. After the fire works, a large crowd gathered in front of the Court House, and speeches were made in English by Messrs. L. E. Cunningham, E. A. Ballard and C. N. Lamison; in German by John Brown, Esq. Cunningham and Ballard, both Democrats, took strong grounds with Germany, and hoped the Prussian victories would be continued. Cunningham proposed three cheers for "Our Fritz," which were given with a will. Mr. Lamison, being the Democratic nominee for Congress from this district, did not commit himself. He dwelt mostly on the history of the two countries at war, and of the relations of other nations becoming involved. The speeches created enthusiasm, and were frequently greeted with applause.

National Convention of Germans at Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 9.—The German Aid Society has issued a call, in behalf of national aid, for the various societies throughout the country—some twelve hundred and fifty in numbers—to send delegates to a National Convention at Chicago on the 18th of August. The money collected throughout the country will then be distributed. It is proposed to send $250,000 to the people of Saarbruck.

Enthusiasm on the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 9.—The Germans are wild over the war news. Press dispatches were read in the theaters and German halls last night, and were received with great enthusiasm. The streets and beer cellars are filled with people cheering and singing.

Mass Meeting at Fort Wayne, Ind.

FORT WAYNE, August 9.—The German citizens here will hold a mass meeting to-night to celebrate the German victories. The war news has caused great excitement.

News Among the Diplomats.

NEW YORK, August 9.—A Washington correspondent telegraphs that Baron Gerolt, the resident Prussian Minister, is in high spirits, having received numerous congratulations on the Prussian victories. He trusts in the main to peace, but if war comes he is confident of success, but very few official ones from Berlin. The French Minister, on the contrary, is in receipt of many dispatches, but declines to furnish any information. He is very reserved on the subject of extradition of swindlers, and has left the policy to an inquiry, denied that England joined in the expedition to extinguish piracy in Formosa. Bruce, the new Secretary, explained that the Irish militia had not been organized because it was not wanted, thus silencing the clamor of the Irish members. Otway defended the action of the Government on the Belgian neutrality. Sir Henry Bulwer deprecated the premature discussion of a thing requiring consideration of the situation. Adjourned.

The Rumored Death of Napoleon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9.—The rumor circulated on the streets this evening that Emperor Napoleon could be traced to no reliable source. Secretary Robeson to-day said it was not true.

Remission of Sanitary Funds to Germany and France.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 9.—The German sanitary fund, over thousand dollars, will be remitted to Germany immediately.

The French Sanitary Committee will forward theirs to-day.

That "Baptism"

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Could it be that "Louis" was sent back to Paris to stand on the brink of the bathing and baptismal ceremony by the *laying on of hands?*

The Situation in Paris.

[From the New York Tribune of yesterday.]

The dangers which threaten the Emperor on the Seine are not entirely unmingled with the dangers that assail him from the Seine. It will remember how close is the censorship over telegrams from Paris, how carefully every passage which indicates public excitement or peril to the dynasty is shorn and trimmed before it is permitted to pass out of the Empire, we shall be better able to appreciate the significance of the fact that the Paris would be across many obstacles, to be sure, but not under the shadow of the Bastile, unless there is a strong army behind them; and as for the fortifica tions of the capital, we must not be led by that name to suppose that a Prussian army should open-trate them. Before the Germans would find Paris in the hands of revolutionary committee and Napoleon a fugitive. The situation is not to be described in any terms of retrieved. The extrication of MacMahon from the front of Metz would place the combatants once more in a footing of equality, and would open a new and perhaps a long campaign; but as affairs now stand the future of the empire is not to be measured by days.

The Disaster too Vast to be Disguised.

[From the New York Times of yesterday.]

These are the darkest days France has been called upon to pass through since 1815. Four years of agitation have passed over every household in Paris. A few days ago the majority of the French people believed that their armies would never be uprooted from Rhenish soil until Prussia send for peace. With startling suddenness the whole prospect has been changed. It is a question not of marching to Berlin, but of saving Paris. The Emperor has fled to Chalons, apparently in the desperate hope of stemming the tide of invasion should it penetrate beyond Metz. The Empress Regent has called to her aid the French Ministry, instead of announcing triumphs, can but announce the fall of Empire, forth to the defense of their native land. Paris, however, is not to be the scene of the war would go on. Already the National Guards are clamoring to be led to the front. The love of "Fatherland," which we praise in the Germans, is not extinct in the French, and although our sympathies may be withheld from the latter people in their struggle, we may assume for the present that the patriotism of their soul by a foreign army will not be a hindered or rejoicing with them.

But the crisis is tremendous. Even France dynasty will encounter it only by the most successfully with it. The Prussian commanders are succeeding by the same tactics as those which they found so effective in the Austrian campaign. While the enemy is taking giant steps in advance, they halt and concentrate men upon him, and swallow him up. Thus they gain all the incalculable advantage at the outset of the struggle. It was said of the Austrians that they did not fight so well as the Prussians, and that they were not so well armed. Mr. Dicey wrote, in 1866, "The Prussians have not as yet had the opportunity of showing how their troops would conduct themselves if confronted by an army which attacked them with the vigor of the French." The test has now been made, and the result is a repetition of Koniggratz. The Prussian army is shown to be a perfect system of tactics, and invincible. Every part of Napoleon's plans has been frustrated. The French in Alsace seem to have had no chance at all to begin with, he very soon has 150,000 men now to lead a battle for Paris. The tragic which still clung to the name of Napoleon in the minds of the soldiers is gone. There is an alarming energy which the French Chambers will be called upon to consider today.

The *Journal Officiel* of yesterday tells us that the Corps of the French governments with which the neutral powers continue to be satisfactory. These relations would probably to much more satisfactory if some of the Great Powers would throw off their neutrality, and send a few bat. Austria will be evacuated, and the position of England is "satisfactory" to herself, she enjoys that satisfaction alone. Prussia is overy threatening her, and France is deeply incensed.

It is the story of our own war over again. England's policy, if a series of blunders can be dignified with the name of policy, has been marked as to offend both sides at once. England may always say that she has given account both to France and Prussia for pursuing a course which, if it has not been the essence of the victories won on the fight and the Prussian army felt emboldened to move forward along its whole line. The result has been that not only have the French on the right and on the left retired and retired in confusion, but the battle-ground which were at Metz, have been drawn inwards, the Emperor retiring, while the lines of the enemy have closed in. Without going too much into details, which more perplex than enlighten the reader, it may be said that the whole line has somewhat changed. The army has been driven back, and that the original plan of the campaign, so far as France is concerned, has been a complete failure. Napoleon assumed the aggressive; he carried the war into the enemy's country; but, in place of marching direct and triumphant to Berlin, he now retires on Paris, and looks towards Paris. At the moment we write it is possible that the heroes and the battle of Metz, the net of divisions, but of whole armies. All accounts agree in this, that Prussia is pressing on in the rear of the retreating French; that the Prussian army will soon somewhere about 800,000 men; that it is flushed with success, and that Napoleon, if he would save Paris, must fight at once.

In the event of a general engagement taking place at this critical moment, it is difficult to see that the chances are mightily in favor of Prussia. The Germans have been successful in battle, and cheered by victory at every step. The forces of Napoleon are broken on the right and left, scattered, and in part driven to be demoralized along the whole line. Tals, however, is not all. Instead of saving Paris, the Emperor has fled to Chalons, apparently in the desperate hope of stemming the tide of invasion should it penetrate beyond Metz. The news of his flight has thrown the French Ministry, instead of announcing triumphs, can but announce the fall of Empire, forth to the defense of their native land. Paris, however, is not to be the scene of the war. The question between Napoleon and Bismarck, between despotism and freedom, between Prussia and the independency of Europe, would naturally suppose that this appeal for fresh armies would be unheeded, or leave out of consideration the fact that, when a proud nation sees its ex-ruler in captivity, it will generally rush all political differences aside, and strike for the preservation of its honor. This is the feeling which we fear that this war would go on. Already the National Guards are clamoring to be led to the front. The love of "Fatherland," which we praise in the Germans, is not extinct in the French, and although our sympathies may be withheld from the latter people in their struggle, we may assume for the present that the patriotism of their soul by a foreign army will not be a hindered or rejoicing with them.

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The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
Major W. M. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIIRD DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER, Monongahela.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

It is entirely evident from the condition into which the French defeat threw Paris, that the battle and calamity were even greater than the reports would otherwise lead us to suppose. The continued retreat of the French army fully establishes the character of the engagement, and we may shortly expect to hear of immense losses in killed and wounded on both sides, and complete demoralization on the part of the French. Whatever turn the tide may yet take, the bonstifulness with which the French took up their march toward the Rhine has been knocked out of them. A page of history has been made that will ever stand equally to the humiliation of the French and the praise of the Prussians. "The part at least is secure."

Readers who have kept themselves well informed will not be taken by surprise by the announcement that General Trochu has been promoted to be Major General of the French army, while Marshal Bazaine takes the position of Commander-in-Chief. His further advancement to the first position in military authority under the Emperor, which we may safely predict unless the war is brought suddenly to an end, will be in accordance with his known abilities and what has been generally predicted. Trochu is not only a man of learning and enterprise, but unmistakable genius, which has already been recognized by the Empress and applauded by the French people. Before actual hostilities began he was pointed out as the "coming man."

The defense of Paris against itself, as well as a foreign enemy, has been provided for as fully as possible by the changes and improvements on which the Emperor has during the introduction of gas through East Liberty, Oakland, Birmingham and the other populous districts, as soon as their works are erected. The Commissioners to procure a site for the new water works are actively at work, and water pipes are being laid in anticipation of furnishing an abundant supply of water to the present and prospective residents of the new wards. Magnificent public schools have been erected in most of the new districts, and those not yet supplied with proper school facilities are moving earnestly to supply the want. The subject of market houses is now engaging the attention of the people, and in a year or two at most, Lawrenceville and East Liberty will have ample market facilities. The Market Committee of Councils is a sub-committee now at work looking up a site for a market house to be located at the upper end of the Twelfth ward, or in Lawrenceville; and the Councils, at last meeting, in response to a petition of a large number of residents of East Liberty, raised a special committee to consider the subject of a market house for that place. An ordinance has just passed Councils authorizing the erection of a market house on Fifth avenue, in the Fourteenth ward, at a cost not to exceed $80,000, the ground having already been purchased for $65,000. We think no doubt that markets will be established at Lawrenceville and East Liberty, because they are demanded by the necessities of the people, and can be made to pay handsome returns on the investment. There are other public improvements, either in progress or in contemplation, which we might mention, but the above are sufficient to indicate that we are a progressive people, and entitled to rank among the live cities of the country. We are aware that any project for a public park seems to have been abandoned for the present, but it will not be suffered to sleep long, and we may look for its revival as soon as the more important utilitarian enterprises are pushed to completion. We are aware that many are disposed to cry out against these and kindred improvements, and do all they can to prevent them, believing that we are disposed to go too fast, and rush into needless expenditures which have to be met by heavy taxation. But they are the necessary out-come of our rapidly increasing population, have forced themselves upon all large cities, and have never failed to add to their wealth and prosperity. The Pittsburgh of thirty years ago, with its population of 30,000, is not the Pittsburgh of to-day, with its 139,000 souls. Its growth has been, and doubtless will continue to be, hindered by men of influence, through mistaken notions; but the spirit of progress is irrepressible, and sooner or later will assert its sway. What a judicious system of public improvements has accomplished for other cities, it will accomplish for Pittsburgh, and we may add that while we would avoid extravagance in anything, we should encourage progress and enterprise in all things.

CIVILIZATION IN WAR.

We are told that particular care is taken in Germany to treat kindly the French prisoners captured in the recent battles. Perhaps friendly treatment of captives on the part of a highly civilized nation might under any circumstances be looked for as a mitigation of war at the present day. Barbarism, however, has seldom been exhibited in a more horrid or disgusting form than in the manner in which the most enlightened nations at no distant date exercised their hostility upon the helpless people whom the fortune of war had placed in their power. An examination of the thirteen vessels that brought them none were from France, and only one from Hamburg or Bremen. Between the 1st of January and 30th of June, 1869, the number immigrants was 25,959, and in July, 1870, it was 19,754. From January 1, 1869, to August 1, 1869, the number was 168,502, from January 1, 1870, to August 1, 1870, it was 96,000, showing a decrease of 20,000. This falling off is thus far mainly to be attributed to the lack of conveyance for passengers from ports in the interior of the German states.

The other day the steamer from Bremen landed between seven and eight hundred emigrants at Baltimore, chiefly from North Germany. This is probably the last wave of Teutonic emigration for some time, at least during the continuance of the present Gallo-Prussian war.

The Hudson between Troy and Albany is to be dredged out and lined with clay by the State of New York, the work this season amounting to $75,000.

Street railroads seem to pay. In Springfield, Mass., the stock that could be bought at fifty cents on the dollar is now scarce at eighty.

A commission appointed by the Government of the Argentine Republic to study the educational system of New England, have taken home with them specimens of the plans of the Worcester high school house, now going up, as a model to be used in their own country.

A ninety-three-pound nugget is the latest "find" in Victoria, Australia.

The Boston Theological Seminary having increased its attendance from thirty-two to fifty-nine in three years is to move to the new Methodist building.

A world's wonder. A lawyer has failed, and in Boston rumor says, for $500,000.

Batteries of cannon were placed in different positions to the vicinity of the Tombs on the night preceding Heal's execution, in order to sweep the streets approaching the prison had an attempt at a rescue been made. Only one mile from the centre of the two rivers, and through a region of country capable of sustaining a population of tens of thousands. Next season other avenues in the same direction will be improved, and then the intersecting streets will be opened and paved, and the entire district opened up to settlement. With these improvements, gas and water will be introduced, and all other accommodations requisite to a city. The East End Gas Company are now engaged in perfecting comprehensive plans for the introduction of gas through East Liberty, Oakland, Birmingham and the other populous districts, as soon as their works are erected. The Commissioners to procure a site for the new water works are actively at work, and water pipes are being laid in anticipation of furnishing an abundant supply of water to the present and prospective residents of the new wards. Magnificent public schools have been erected in most of the new districts, and those not yet supplied with proper school facilities are moving earnestly to supply the want. The subject of market houses is now engaging the attention of the people, and in a year or two at most, Lawrenceville and East Liberty will have ample market facilities. The Market Committee of Councils is a sub-committee now at work looking up a site for a market house to be located at the upper end of the Twelfth ward, or in Lawrenceville; and the Councils, at last meeting, in response to a petition of a large number of residents of East Liberty, raised a special committee to consider the subject of a market house for that place. An ordinance has just passed Councils authorizing the erection of a market house on Fifth avenue, in the Fourteenth ward, at a cost not to exceed $80,000, the ground having already been purchased for $65,000. We think no doubt that markets will be established at Lawrenceville and East Liberty, because they are demanded by the necessities of the people, and can be made to pay handsome returns on the investment. There are other public improvements, either in progress or in contemplation, which we might mention, but the above are sufficient to indicate that we are a progressive people, and entitled to rank among the live cities of the country. We are aware that any project for a public park seems to have been abandoned for the present, but it will not be suffered to sleep long, and we may look for its revival as soon as the more important utilitarian enterprises are pushed to completion. We are aware that many are disposed to cry out against these and kindred improvements, and do all they can to prevent them, believing that we are disposed to go too fast, and rush into needless expenditures which have to be met by heavy taxation. But they are the necessary out-come of our rapidly increasing population, have forced themselves upon all large cities, and have never failed to add to their wealth and prosperity. The Pittsburgh of thirty years ago, with its population of 30,000, is not the Pittsburgh of to-day, with its 139,000 souls. Its growth has been, and doubtless will continue to be, hindered by men of influence, through mistaken notions; but the spirit of progress is irrepressible, and sooner or later will assert its sway. What a judicious system of public improvements has accomplished for other cities, it will accomplish for Pittsburgh, and we may add that while we would avoid extravagance in anything, we should encourage progress and enterprise in all things.

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Governor Hoffman will be the Democratic candidate again in New York, and the *Standard* urges the Republicans to nominate Mr. Greeley as his opponent, as "the wisest thing that can be done." The *Standard* thinks that "the fight may now well be desperate, almost hopeless, but if the party cannot win with Mr. Greeley, it cannot win at all."

THE CRISIS RE-EXAMINED.

End of the Controversy.

PITTSBURGH, August 6, 1870.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Again, in this controversy and for the last time I would respectfully ask for a small place in your columns. I endeavored to use the common rules of newspaper discussion, but Mr. Breen chooses another way; he prefers another weapon, and he brings up a controversial mitrailleuse, where-with he discharges a perfect shower of vulgar slang, such as "booby," "clown," &c. This may suit his own taste, but I decline to descend to his level. Mr. Breen wrote a long article, but he proves nothing against what I asserted. When I spoke of the Prussians, I used the words of Mr. B. in his first article, and as the present war in Europe is not carried on between the French and the Prussians in particular, but the whole German people, every intelligent reader knew that I meant the Germans as being the party purchasing our bonds. In his last letter Mr. B. makes several assertions which only proves my first opinion as to his information on modern European history.

He says Frankfort is no part of Prussia. I can inform him that in the war of 1866 that city was taken by the Prussians, annexed to that kingdom, and is now a part of it just as much as any other Prussian city. *He also asserts that Prussia is a perfectly relentless despotism, like that of Louis the Fourteenth of France.* I beg again. The Kingdom of Prussia is a hereditary, constitutional monarchy, with a regular legislative assembly, consisting of what we may call an upper and a lower house, the same as in England, the one representing the privileged classes, the other the nobility, the other the people at large. Besides this, there is the Parliament of the North German Union, and the readers of the Commercial have again and again had their proceedings through the columns of the "cable dispatches" as well as editorials. I have yet to learn that Louis XIV. of France ever was called to account by a Parliament or other legislative body. If Mr. B. does not know the difference between a constitutional and a despotic government, I am afraid that my efforts for the purpose of making the offer, Kossuth's benefit to myself and family so-to-be the position of this country, but could not be induced to accept the proposition.

The Augusta, Ga., *Republican* hoists the name of U. S. Grant for President, in 1872, and hopes a Southern gentleman will be nominated for Vice President on the same ticket.

The Worcester *Journal* of Mr. Boutwell's name places at the head of its columns—"For President, George W. Julian, of Indiana; for Vice President, Senator Sprague of Rhode Island."

The Hon. D. Barnes, of Dallas county, Texas, lately received a $100,000 bequest from a gentleman in California whom he befriended years ago.

Gideon J. Tucker has bought an interest in the New York *Daily Democrat*, with editorial control.

Col. Anderson Arnot, of St. Louis, is the oldest contractor on the books of the Postoffice Department, having been engaged in the postoffice business for thirty-two years. He now has a passion for building work, beyond the bounds of civilization, and has been arranging coach trains through the centre of the north and south west, leading the lines along the thirty-eighth parallel to the Pacific coast, and the new railroads connecting the Pacific coast.

His mail contracts now amount to $300,000 annually, and extend from the eastern shore of Illinois to the extreme Western coast, and from New Mexico to the British Provinces.

Cordova, in the Argentine Republic, contains the oldest university in the Western Hemisphere. Dr. R. A. Gould, has just gone there, at the instance of President Sarmento, to establish an astronomical department. He takes with him a large supply of excellent instruments.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, late Unitarian, was ordained as a deacon in the Episcopal church, Friday last, in New York.

Horace Greeley intends to spend the remainder of the hot season in the Adirondack region.

Harper's Weekly announces that Richard Grant White will join the lecturing throng this winter.

Caroline Richings-Bernard's newly formed opera company is all the old favorites, with accessions, and includes Mrs. Richings Bernard, Miss Emma Heywood, Miss Emma Howson; Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Annie Kemp Bowler, contralto; William Castle, Mr. Brooke, basso Bowler, Mr. John Chatterson, tenors; Mr. Edward Seguin, baritone; Mr. Albert Lavine, baritone; Mr. R. C. Campbell, Mr. Henri Drayton and Mr. Arthur Howell, basses.

Chicago papers propose Senator Trumbull to succeed Secretary Fish, in case the latter resigns.

B. F. Taylor having revised and enlarged his brilliant war letters to the Chicago *Journal*, is about to publish them in a book called "Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain."

Washington had another French suicide Saturday, by Rodolphe Cahill, Consul de Sa Tours, Baron d' Essing, late a soldier in our army and last a clerk in the Census Bureau.

Secretary Stanton's portrait embellishes the new seven cent postage stamp for use between this country and North Germany.

STATE POLITICS.

The Democrats of Franklin county met in convention on Thursday last, and renominated Capt. G. W. Skinner for the Legislature (Hon. Jas. Stenger, first and Hon. Jas. Kelley, second Congressional conferees without instructions.

Tuesday, August 12th, is the time fixed upon for the meeting of the Congressional Conferees for the Twentieth District, and they will meet at Greensville, Col. Dick has appointed for his conferee Col. Ewing, of Greenville. Mr. Strickler accepted the nomination for Assembly.

On motion, adjourned to meet Tuesday, August 16th, 1870, at 2 P. M.

CALIFORNIA has always been considered a Golden State to get rich in, but a still better place to spend money in, yet here is another saying: "We think it is perfectly safe to say that there is no state in the Union where the number of depositors at savings banks, in proportion to population, is so large as in California that no other State can allow so large an average to each depositor, and that in no place in the United States are depositors so well paid for the use of their money as here." In proof we are referred to the reports of her savings banks, which show an increase in deposits of $21,000,000 in the last six months, being now nearly thirty millions of dollars. Although the Pacific coast has been charged with having hard times the deposits have increased over $5,000,000 in the first half of 1870. The increase in deposits and number of depositors is noticeably rapid. December 31, 1867, there were 24,522; in a year there were 32,614; the next year there were 40,666; June 30, 1870, there were 45,091. In three years one million dollars has been returned to depositors in interest, at a rate ranging from ten to thirteen per cent, and averaging about eleven and a half per cent. If prosperous savings banks indicate prosperity among the mass of the people, this is indeed a most happy showing for California interests.

AN ingenious theory in regard to that mysterious piece of paper found on the Nathan Adams affair is that it is a contract between the murdered man and a Wall street broker, whom Mr. Nathan had cornered for a large amount in speculation in stocks. The family are said to have had this man in mind since Thursday, when they discovered certain papers missing from the safe. If the contract were acted upon the broker suggested would lose heavily, but it has gone and he too has not been seen since the day of the murder and cannot be found. Such is the theory.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Western Railway.

Letter from Salem—The Baltimore and Ohio—Shortening of the Line between Parkersburg, W. Va., and Athens, O.—Over-Issue of Parkersburg Railroad Stock—Progress of Work on the Connellsville Road—The Butler Branch, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

SALEM, O., August 5, 1870.

BALTIMORE, PITTSBURGH AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

The proposed construction of a new railroad from your city to the city of Chicago, on a grand trunk line, through the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, it is generally understood, is decided both as to the determination to build such a road and the time within which it will be completed, the only doubtful point in relation to which the people are more directly interested being the particular line or location through the several towns and counties, to be traversed by the road, and the most direct, most practicable and easiest graded line, and the amount of stock subscriptions secured on said line.

To these last considerations the people in this part of Ohio have closely addressed themselves for the past several weeks with an earnest and determined purpose, which shows also to reject all that do not.

Proposals will be endorsed "To the Commissioners of Penn Avenue Improvement from Butler to Grafting and Curbing," and addressed to Dr. JOHN L. MARSHALL, President, Wilkins Postoffice, Allegheny county, Pa.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

WM. P. SHINN, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

FOR WOOD PAVEMENT.

SEALED PROPOSALS

For Paving with Wood Pavement that part of Penn avenue, lying between Butler street and Forty-fifth street, (4) inches in depth (and draw) thirty-six (36) feet in width, will be received by the undersigned Commissioners for the improvement of Penn avenue, between said points until August 15, 1870.

The Wood used will be required to be effectually creosoted by saturation with some compound containing sufficient carbolic acid. A specimen of the Wood proposed by the proposer for creosoting must accompany the bids, also, a statement of the quantity per lin. foot to be treated.

That the contractor will be required to furnish a foundation (four (4) inches in depth and draw) of broken stone, well rammed to the proper grade and covered by sand to fill the interstices with some compound containing sufficient carbolic acid. A specimen of the Wood proposed by the proposer for creosoting must accompany the bids, also, a statement of the quantity per lin. foot to be treated.

Proposals for the Pavement, without the preservative treatment and for the preservation will be received separately or together.

The prices named in the proposals must include all royalties for patented articles, and the contractor will be required to furnish a sufficient bond of indemnity to guarantee the City of Pittsburgh against any and all claims for such patent charges.

The Wood will be required to be perfectly preserved by saturation with some compound containing sufficient carbolic acid. Specimens of the Wood, preserved by the proposed process, and a full description of the same must accompany the bids also, a statement of the quantity per lin. foot to be treated.

The prices named in the Proposals must include all royalties for patented articles, and the contractor will be required to furnish a sufficient bond of indemnity to guarantee the City of Pittsburgh against any and all claims for such patent charges.

The Wood will be required to be thoroughly seasoned before being laid, and the preservation will be required before or top-dier.

About one-half the amount of Pavement is expected to be laid in the present year, and the remainder early in the summer of 1871.

Payments will be made on monthly estimates, in cash or bonds as may be agreed, twenty (20) per cent. being reserved until the contract is completed and the work accepted by the Commissioners.

Bidders will state what proportion, if any, of their pay will be received in Penn Avenue Bonds of the City of Pittsburgh, which are seven (7) per cent bonds, payable in gold.

The Commissioners reserve the right to accept such bids as may appear to them most advantageous, and to reject all bids.

Proposals will be endorsed "To the Commissioners of Penn Avenue Improvement from Butler to Forty-fifth Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa."

ANDREW KLOMAN,
JAMES McKAY,
THOMAS EDWARDS,
JAMES R. MANOR,
BENJ. SCHMIDT,
Commissioners.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

FOR WOOD PAVEMENT.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received until AUGUST 20, 1870, for Paving with Wood Pavement that portion of Penn avenue, from St. Mary's avenue to the city line, about three and a half (3½) feet in width (and draw) thirty-six (36) feet in width, between said points until August 15, 1870.

The Wood used will be required to be effectually creosoted by saturation with some compound containing sufficient carbolic acid. A specimen of the Wood proposed by the proposer for creosoting must accompany the bids, also, a statement of the quantity per lin. foot to be treated.

That the contractor will be required to furnish a foundation (four (4) inches in depth and draw) of broken stone, well rammed to the proper grade and covered by sand to fill the interstices with some compound containing sufficient carbolic acid. A specimen of the Wood proposed by the proposer for creosoting must accompany the bids, also, a statement of the quantity per lin. foot to be treated.

Proposals for the Pavement, without the preservative treatment and for the preservation will be received separately or together.

The prices named in the proposals must include all royalties for patented articles, and the contractor will be required to furnish a sufficient bond of indemnity to guarantee the City of Pittsburgh against any and all claims for such patent charges.

The Wood will be required to be thoroughly seasoned before being laid, and the preservation will be required before or top-dier.

About one-half the amount of Pavement is expected to be laid in the present year, and the remainder early in the summer of 1871.

Payments will be made on monthly estimates, in cash or bonds as may be agreed, twenty (20) per cent. being reserved until the contract is completed and the work accepted by the Commissioners.

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The Commissioners reserve the right to accept such bids as may appear to them most advantageous, and to reject all bids.

Proposals will be endorsed "To the Commissioners of Penn Avenue Improvement from Butler to Forty-fifth Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa."

ANDREW KLOMAN,
JAMES McKAY,
THOMAS EDWARDS,
JAMES R. MANOR,
BENJ. SCHMIDT,
Commissioners.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

FOR WOOD PAVEMENT.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Commissioners of Penn avenue

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)
COR. WOOD AND THIRD STREETS,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER
AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.
Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.
BANKERS,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS,
OF THE
Central Railroad of Iowa at 95.
FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT
IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,
Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, August 9, 1870.

There was but a light business in discounting to-day at many of the banks. The wants of customers appear comparatively small, and there is no difficulty in obtaining what they need. As a general thing the banks are well prepared with means for any ordinary contingency that would induce a heavier demand on them for loans. We notice that a large business is done at many of the new banks or deposit houses. Their average line of discounts will compare favorably with many of the old banks of name and they afford liberal accommodations to parties representing important branches of trade and industry. Weare without any reports of transactions in local stocks. The market is exceedingly dull; but we hear of no concessions on the part of holders from former prices, which continue to be well maintained.

—Government bonds were active and higher to-day. The Treasury will sell one million gold on Wednesday, and purchase two millions of bonds on Thursday for the Sinking Fund. The bond market, in sympathy with the higher quotations in the London and Frankfort markets, is strong and higher, chiefly, however, under the manipulations of the Germ an bankers. There is little demand from foreign buyers at the present prices, though upon any attempt to sell and realize the advance, prices quickly recover.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following rates of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds '62	112	112	112¼
U. S. Bonds '64	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds '68	109¾	109¾	109¾
10-40s	107¾	107¾	107¾
Gold	113	113	113

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Room, Building No. 50 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 9, 1870.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30	4:30
N. Y. Central	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Do scrip	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Erie	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Reading	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Harlem	130						
Michigan Cent'l							
Mich. south'n	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Illinois Central	132						
Cleve. & Pitts.	93¾						
Northwestern	81¾	81¾		81¾		81¾	
Do. preferred	90						
Rock Island	103¾	103¾		103¾		103¾	
St. Paul	76¾	76¾		76¾		76¾	
Do preferred	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Fort Wayne	97						
Do preferred							
Fort Way'ne							
Ohio & Miss.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Ohio & Atlan.	31						
Hartford & Erie	9¾						
N. J. Central							
Canton	61						
W. U. Tel.	70¾						
Quicksilver	40¾						
Pacific Mail	48¾						
Adams Express	67¾						
Wells Fargo	67¾						
Am. Express	61¾						
United States	109¾						
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

Name.	Morn.	Tues.	Aftn.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	95	95¾	95¾	
N. Y. Central scrip	96	97	97¾	
Erie	21¾	22	21¾	
Reading	96¾	96¾	96¾	
Harlem	130			
Illinois Central	131¾	132	132	
Cleve. and Pitts.	93¾			
Northwestern	81¾	81¾		
Do. preferred	90			
Rock Island	103¾	104	104	
St. Paul	76¾	76¾	76¾	
Do. preferred	76¾	76¾	76¾	
Fort Wayne	97			
Ohio and Miss.	30¾	30¾	30¾	
Adams Express	67¾			
Wash. and Atl.	48¾	49¾	49¾	
Do. preferred	90			
Wells, Fargo	67¾	68	68	
Gold	113	113¼	113¼	

—The New York *Herald* of yesterday, in a financial resume, says: Despite the inactivity in financial circles the tone and temper of the markets underwent a gradual change to cheerfulness and buoyancy—the result of the reaction abroad in the prices of American securities. That this reaction was sure to come in the progress of the war now existing in Europe was prophesied emphatically when the first signs of difficulty made themselves manifest. It is the inconsistencies and speculations which is so often the secret of their losses. One of the most successful "men of the street" was he good fortune to persevering in the only policy his judgment told him was correct. He was accustomed to mark out his course for a future of several months, and commit his money to his brokers and give his instructions as to the purchase and sale of time to time, whereupon he betook himself to his yacht, and, out of sight and sound of the Stock Exchange, would only return at the appointed time away. On his return he found his investments invariably successful. Now, had he remained at home, suffering his mind to be bewildered and his calculations to be challenged by the numerous immediate fluctuations arising out of the thousand and one paragraphs of rumors constantly circulating and discussing in the gossipy precincts of the Long Room, he would doubtless have frittered away his money in "buying when stocks were high and selling them when they were low." The moral of the above might have been applied in more instances than one since the outbreak of the present war in Europe. Those who have met losses by the sharp decline which has visited every department of the Stock Exchange have their own timidity and inconsistency to blame. When it first became apparent that war in Europe was inevitable and

The Daily Commercial.

[Continued from First Page.]

such immediate interest as the organization of the French army and the military resources of the people to whom Napoleon has appealed.

How is his army now raised? What resources has he left? How, and how soon can he call them out? As the clearest answer we can give to these questions of the hour, we present herewith a statement of the organization of the French army in time of war, of the mode of placing it on a war footing, and its effective strength.

Previous to the great Revolution of 1789, which shook the foundation of nearly all time-honored and long-established institutions, the standing armies of France were formed by levies, but the extensive and murderous wars which followed this event of catastrophe long soon absorbed all that could be made available to fill the ranks of the regiments, levying was abandoned and conscription resorted to. This system has since prevailed up to the present day.

The present French army is most decidedly a creation of Napoleon III., the undersigned best how to avail himself of the opinions of the most eminent military men of his own nation, and, far from despising or underrating the ideas which had originated reforms in other countries, he quickly appreciated what was fair to convince him that, while the French army had formerly been looked upon as superior to all in armament, effective strength, and adaptability for great and lasting contests, a formidable rival had silently risen into existence during the last five years, bidding fair to distance all others in modern military improvements and army organization. Up to the year 1866, the active army was the only available force in France, and, when called upon to fill the troops necessary for field operations in time of war, it literally denuded the frontier, garrisoned the fortresses, and disciplined recruits. In this manner, the numerical strength of the standing army, while not at all to great in itself, became curtailed to a very alarming degree, as was only too clearly shown during the Italian campaign of 1859. The aggregate of the troops sent across the Alps to battle against Austria did not comprise more than one-fourth of the standing army, yet so great was the confusion, so ludicrous proposes, that the formation of an imposing division to threaten the assembled armaments of Prussia and of the German Confederation was only effected through the greatest exertions and under enormous difficulties.

Napoleon's Indecision.

[From the N. Y. World.]

In his history of the Crimean war, Kinglake, the Historian, manifests a remarkable hostility throughout the work to Napoleon III., whose following summary on Napoleon's uncertainty of purpose:

In general men are prone to find out consistency in the acts of rulers, but in the case of numberless acts, appearing to have different aspects, are the result of one steady design; but those who love truth better than system will be able to believe that much of the conduct of the French Emperor was rather the affect of disability, purpose, and of duplicity. There are philosophers who imagine that the human mind corresponds in that respect with the brain; has a dual action, and that the singleness of purpose observable in a decided man is the result of a close accord between the two engines of thought, and not of actual unity. Certain it is that it would appear that the Emperor Louis Napoleon, more than most men, was accustomed to linger in the gulf between two conflicting plans, and to delay his final adoption of the one, and his final rejection of the other, for a time which was spent in order to find out what might be best to be immediately done by one or other of two projects for many months together with two rival schemes of action.

If we accept this as a point of view from which to intimate the doubt and hesitation that always existed in the Emperor's mind at the commencement of the war, the matter may be explained as a temporary aberration—that otherwise Napoleon is not usually the slave of an infirm purpose—then probably his enfeebled health and mental energy have led to hesitation in his plans of action.

Napoleon's Malady.

From the New York World of Yesterday.]

The Emperor's physicians are both out of recent date; previous to the *coup d'etat* he suffered severely from sick headache, neuralgia, and especially of sciatic neuralgia, whose origin was traced to an irritation of the spine. In 1852 Velpeau recommended the water cure, and the Emperor placed himself in the hands of Dr. Fleury, who erected the necessary apparatus at St. Cloud, and for three months treated the Emperor to his system of the water-cure. It did His Majesty of his pains, of his sick headache, and of his dyspepsia which for some time previous had constituted the burden of his existence. It was attributed by some persons to an irritation of the spinal nerves, but no morbid phenomenon sustained this opinion. Up to 1860 or 1861 Napoleon's health continued fair, but at that time symptoms ominous appeared, which were concentrated chiefly on the genitourinary organs. Some physicians seemed to fear the development of diabetes, but no positive symptom ever justified such a diagnosis. Others seemed to fear a stone or gravel, and they advised his Majesty to go to Vichy. This advice was injurious, as the waters of Vichy are very debilitating, and during one of its visits he was seized with an obstinate retention of urine. Ruyer was summoned, who, in order to keep off trouble, attempted to introduce a probe into the bladder of his patient. Acute pains and a hemorrhage were the immediate results of the treatment. The feared rival was then summoned, who repaired as well as possible the disorder superinduced, but it was said that the Emperor's health was still far from being in a good condition. The genito-urinary functions, whose sage naturally weakens in all men, became much enfeebled. Involuntary discharges of the urine was a frequent occurrence and often required the use of the catheter, which was introduced sometimes by Dr. Ricord, and sometimes by Dr. Nelaton, and several humiliating scenes consequently ensued. The meeting was often painful; pains in the hypogastric region appeared every day, and during the early sickness of Napoleon during the months of August and September, 1865, and from thence to which he had suffered for some years, except by intensity and obstinacy. After great pain and suffering, a retention of urine took place, which, like all its predecessors, required the use of the catheter, which was introduced by Dr. Nelaton. The use of the catheter was followed on that occasion not only by a slight hematuria, but also by an accident, which is not very rare when even possible practice in it is not taken in the use of the catheter. This accident was an attack of fever, attended by a great deal of analogy with intermittent or marsh fever. To combat this, recourse was had to sulphate of quinine, a specific which is often sovereign, but which had an ingnel fatal drawback in Napoleon's case in consequence of his weak condition, as it produced gastralgy, disgust, pains in the ears, and deafness, and in this way tended to increase Napoleon's debility. To counteract this, another brother-in—arsenic—which Dr. Budin, a military surgeon, had successfully used in combating fever and re-establishing the functions of the stomach, and in this way diminishing general weakness. This remedy had only very imperfect in the Emperor's case. The retention of the urine still existed, the weakness was great, and the continued use of the catheter became extremely painful, and a painful hiccup superinduced. It was evident that the seat of the disease was in the genito-urinary organs. Some of the papers designated the Emperor's illness as gravel, or renal hydrocele. It is true the word was used by Dr. Nelaton, but the prudent surgeon did not characterize the disease of his patient by the mere epithet hemorrhoids, the name he gave was vesical hemorrhoids. This ingenious sphacelus imagined by the skilful courtier-surgeon to conceal from all persons about the Emperor and from his majesty himself, the gravity of the disease. Hemorrhoids are diseases of the rectum familiar to everybody, in some conditions it may be considered salutary, and it is painful to see only hemorrhoids, he is rather indisposed than ill. Such is the consolatory view which he drew from Dr. Nelaton's diagnosis. But this consolatory view is based upon conditions of the diagnosis asserted there were simply hemorrhoids, by the addition of the adjective "vesical" they become sadroit, but they ceased to be scientific. There were indeed, some analogies between the hemorrhoids and hemorrhoids, but these analogies lie in the anatomical conditions, and not in the nature of the errors which might arise from a common denomination applied to different diseases. Science does not admit the existence of vesical hemorrhoids; as for hemorrhoids of the bladder, science only admits a varicose state and a fungus of the bladder. This condition is characterized in the first place, by a dilatation of the veins of the bladder, which wind in or between the membranes of the bladder, then by real intravesical tumors, due both to the developement of the larger blood vessels and to the swelling of the mucous membrane. The varicose or fumigoid swelling therein analogous to hemorrhoids, is sometimes occasionally developed under influences which may sometimes be separated and which sometimes escape detection. Among these influences the exercise of generating functions, particularly in the male sex, and the peripherical influences occupy the first place, during these sorts of swelling, it may happen, and in these often happens, that the orifice of the bladder is obstructed, and then the physician sees the complete and singular picture of the symptoms of the disease, viz: Hypogastric and perineal pains; difficulty and impossibility of urinating; extreme sensibility of genito-urinary channels; hematurias produced by the slightest friction of the urinary channels by a probe, sometimes spontaneous hematurias, or produced by insignificant causes, by a fall, by a shock, by a ride, by a bath, by a walk, often turbid, mucous, or even purulent. In this succinct picture all the symptoms observed in the Emperor may be found, purulent urine alone excepted; this may appear only at a later stage of the disease. Everything goes to show that the Emperor's disease is fungus of the bladder.**

Vast Preparations for War.

[From the New York Herald, Aug. 7.]

All kinds of British stores and materials for warlike purposes are to be put in a state of readiness. Efforts for that purpose are being made at the Royal Arsenal and other Government establishments at Woolwich. In accordance with an order from the War Office, to the effect that everything was to be placed in a state of efficiency, a working party proceeded yesterday from the Royal Carriage Department to the grand depot for the purpose of overlooking and repairing where necessary the stores, consisting of gun carriages and limbers belonging to the Royal Artillery and horse, together with the reserve stores of artillery. These are required by the artillery only when on actual service, and have not been used for some years. Great activity prevails in most of the departments of the Royal Arsenal. Yesterday morning over 300 men and boys were taken on. In the Royal Carriage Department about one hundred smiths and one hundred carpenters were entered. The remainder, consisting of laborers and boys, were taken on in the Royal Laboratory Department. The scene in the square facing the main gate of the arsenal was one we have not witnessed since the close of the Crimean war.

The square was literally filled with workmen anxious to gain employment, many of whom had come from a long distance for that purpose. At nine o'clock they were allowed to go down to the department with the other workmen, the authorities selecting those they required. The greater part of the day was occupied by the medical officers in passing those engaged. The number of hands will be increased in most of the departments until at least the reserve stores are placed on the military peace footing, below which some time since they have been allowed to fall.

Opinion in the French Ranks.

[Named (July 29 Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

I asked a sergeant of voltigures his opinion of the war, and received for reply:—"The only thing we dread is the bombardment of our fine old fortified towns and make it a long job to their fortified towns and make it a long job to their fortified towns and make it a long affair. With regard to the result we have no fear. Whether France fights Prussia or Germany, whether Prussia obtain allies the result will be the same. We are sure to conquer." From nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand the same answer will be obtained. With an army entertaining this conviction and thoroughly organized, what can be the result? Unless, indeed, Providence should ordain otherwise, the war has assumed a national character, and it does the people demonstrated by noisy clamor their approval of the course taken by the Emperor, but during the past few days the Chambers and the government have been engaged in passing laws clearly indicating that the reply of the Emperor to the Senate has been well understood. It will be a serious war, said the Emperor, and the Chambers have endorsed the opinion. An extraordinary credit of 50,000,000 is accorded to the Minister of War; a credit of 60,000,000 to the Minister of Marine; the contingent of the class of 1870, at first fixed at 90,000 men, is increased to 140,000. Volunteers for the duration of the war will be accepted (6,000 in Paris alone have volunteered); deputies are no longer ineligible for commissions in the Garde Mobile; newspapers are forbidden to publish the movements of troops; the Government has mounted the entire army of the line; the Gardes Nationales Mobiles of the three first *corps d'armee* have been called out; the batteries of artillery of the garde augmented. There will be artillery throughout the entire. Paris itself will have a seventh battery; and, in order to hasten the formation of the skeletons of the Garde Mobile, the Minister has delegated to the generals commanding his power of nominating the officers.

Popularity of the War.

[Strasburg (July 29) Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

It now becomes my lot in life to see many popular movements in various lands, but until now I never saw anything of the kind which seems to unite a whole nation like one man as this war has done in France. Before committing myself to this opinion, which I do with the utmost confidence, I have made it my business to talk with all sorts and conditions of men on the subject. Speaking French quite as well as I do English, and having mixed all my life with Frenchmen, I am fortunate in the facilities I have for the purpose. A little more than a week ago I came to France, utterly misled by the English press and believing that the war was not popular except with the partisans of the Bonaparte family. Since then I have mixed with some of the highest and many of the lowest in the land. Among the former I have talked of the war with legitimatists and Orleanists, who hate the very name of Napoleon. What they one and all say is that the Emperor, in this instance, has acted right in order to re-establish the balance of power in Europe, and that they don't praise the policy of Napoleon because it will aid the dynasty good, but because it is for the good of the nation as a whole. To me, who am engaged to be married on Monday next, Jealousy was the cause of my being detained at Strasburg. Here I have met striking below her left nipple, traversing her ribs around the chest, and the second struck her in the left thigh, and the third in the right leg, near the knee. This is the third time that I have been engaged to Miss Blum. It is thought her wounds will not prove fatal. Nesaths have been killed by the lady. Fitz attempted to shoot himself, but the pistol missed fire. He was arrested, and is now in jail.

The residence of S. B. Varis, conductor on the Short Line Railroad, was gutted by burglars last night. The family were visiting in the country. Loss, $1,000.

THROWN FROM A CARRIAGE.

Helmbold, late druggist, and driver, were thrown from a carriage at Long Branch last evening. Helmbold was slightly, and the driver seriously injured.

EXPLOSIONS.

By the explosion of liquid gas to-day at James street, two rooms were badly burned. A still in the oil factory of McDonald & Co., Newtown, exploded last night. The building was burned and two men severely injured.

DEATH OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST.

Rev. John Shanahan, the third oldest Catholic priest in the Union, died yesterday.

ATTEMPTED TO POISON HIS MOTHER.

James Henderson was arrested in Hoboken for attempting to poison his mother.

INCENDIARY ARRESTED.

An incendiary named Patrick McAuliffe has been arrested in Long Island City.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Virginia has arrived from London.

POLITICAL.

ATHENS, O., August 9.—The delegation to the Republican State Convention, elected last night, are all supporters of Gen. Hildebrandt for Congress.

COLUMBUS O., August 2.—The Republican State Convention, which met to-day in Horror, has caused a large number of delegates to assemble here to-night. General Sherwood will be nominated for Secretary of State unanemously. There are seven candidates for Supreme Judge, four for Controller of Treasury, and seven for member of Board of Public Works.

The Republican State Central Committee held a meeting to-night and examined the books and accounts of the State Executive Committee. The accounts were found correct, and all moneys economically expended, and the actions of the Executive Committee emphatically commended.

WASHINGTON.

THE ELECTION IN GEORGIA

The President and Cabinet in Favor of an Election for Members of the Legislature—Reduction of the Number of Army Officers Proceeding Under the New Law—Lands for Soldiers who Served Three Months, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9, 1870.

The Election in Georgia.

Some of the Georgia papers are comforting themselves and their supporters with the assertion that the President is against an election this fa'l in that State; but it can be affirmed in most positive terms that this is not his view. The matter was talked over when he was here last Friday, and he expressed a decided opinion that law and public policy require an election in November for members of the Legislature as well as members of Congress. In this opinion he is sustained by most if not all the members of his Cabinet. Neither the President nor Attorney General has given the least encouragement to those who advise that no election be held, in spite of party intriguing to defeat an election, and he and at least a majority of the Cabinet regard the effort to ignore this election as a gross outrage. The fact that the Executive will be on careful inquiry that any member dissents from the views expressed by the President. It is not impossible that a Cabinet meeting may be held on this opinion when he returns from St. Louis, and in case it is believed the question at issue must come before the Attorney General.

Reduction of the Number of Army Officers.

The work of reducing the number of army officers in accordance with the provisions of the new army act, is well begun. The names of some long absent from their commands have been dropped from the rolls. A good many have already resigned on one year's pay, and more have indicated their purpose to do so. Assignments of supernumeraries to vacancies and duty are being made. The retired list is to be increased to one hundred and seventy, and about that number have applied to be retired. Those not retiring by right of long service will be examined, and retirement will probably be refused to some of those who have made application. Steps have been taken to get lists of those whom the Department Commanders think ought to be mustered out from incompetency. These are to go before a board, which will not be appointed for some weeks. The required reduction is large, and file will be made in due season, mostly by expiration of term of service of enlisted men and non-commissioned officers.

Lands for Soldiers.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has written an opinion upon that clause of the army bill which allows all persons who served honorably for three months in the army or navy during the late war to enter free one hundred and sixty acres of the land now held along the line of the land grants to railroads at two dollars and fifty cents per acre. The meaning of the law generally apprehended is the same as under the existing homestead law, except that a special form of affidavit, varying only as the circumstances require, is required. The requirement of the law requiring actual settlement and cultivation are the same in this class of entries as in all others. Proper forms to get the new applications are to be forwarded at once to the Registers and Receivers.

The Rumor of Napoleon's Death.

The city was a good deal excited this forenoon by a report of the death of the Emperor Napoleon, which gained circulation at an early hour, and was generally believed till this afternoon, in spite of all denials. One story said it originated at the telegraph office; another that it came from the Treasury Department; both of which have been found improved, then it was said that Minister Washburne had communicated the fact to the State Department, but this also proved to be a hoax, and many more hoped it would prove true. Where it really originated no one can tell.

Personal.

The Secretary of War will leave for Iowa within a week, probably on Friday. He is to remain a few days at Council Bluffs and Des Moines on the 31st instant, and he and General Dyer will look at the Sioux Island reservoir and some other military points. He expects to be gone four or five weeks.

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1870.

EX-SECRETARY SEWARD.

The free use of a United States vessel of the Asiatic fleet, will be tendered to the Secretary for traveling purposes. The re is no authority for thus using the vessels of the navy, but our officers have hitherto declined to extend Mr. Seward every attention and facility consistent with the interests of the service.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Comments of the London "Times" on the American Merchant Navy—A Meeting in Ireland to Welcome the Return Home of the Bishop of Tuam, Breaks Up in a Row and is Dispersed by the Police—Another Attack on the Foreigners at Tientsin Looked for—Regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron, &c , &c.

The American Merchant Navy.

LONDON, August 9.—The *Times* thinks the United States Congress made a great mistake in adjourning without heeding President Grant's suggestions, and especially without legislation for the resuscitation of its merchant navy, now perishing under a fatal blight.

Reception of the Archbishop of Tuam.

DUBLIN, August 9.—Dr. Mac Hale, Archbishop of Tuam, having returned from Rome, a meeting was held here last night to welcome him and applaud his action in the Ecumenical Council. The chief speakers declared that such a demonstration and was not present. The people became disorderly, and the police were obliged to interfere. A flag, carried by one of the deputation from Westport, was seized by the police and the assemblage finally dispersed.

Another Attack on Foreigners at Tientsin Expected.

LONDON, August 9.—Late advices from Shanghai report that fears are entertained of another attack on the foreigners at Tientsin, and the gunboats there threaten to shell the city.

Regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

LONDON, August 9.—In the regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron to-day off Ryde, the cup was won by the schooner Egeria.

The Conspirators Sentenced.

DUBLIN, August 9.—The Court of Justice has pronounced judgement on the conspirators. Megy is sentenced to twenty years imprisonment at hard labor; Beaury, twenty years confinement in the fortress; Meenehan, Telain, Dalnot, and Pelerin, five years imprisonment; Grenier and Greffier, fifteen years confinement in the fortress; Letoule and Leonard, five years; Dalton, from one to five years. Extenuating circumstances are adduced, five years imprisonment; Gromler, five years; Verdier, who turned state's evidence, was discharged, and all the others accused were acquitted.

The Marathon Massacres.

ATHENS, August 8, via PARIS, August 9.—The Greek Government continues to assist the English judges sent here to investigate the circumstances of the massacre of foreigners by the Marathon brigands, and the British Minister has protested against the course of the Government.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, August 9.—The steamer City of Paris, from New York, arrived this morning.

MOVILLE, August 9.—The steamship Anglia, from New York, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 9, Evening.—Consols for money and account, 93 3-8@93 1-2. American securities quiet; 6's of 1862, 86 3-4; '65, 87 1-8@87 3-8; Erie 15½; Illinois 126; Atlantic and Great Western 26; Ohio and Mississippi certificates 26 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, August 9.—Cotton active and buoyant; middling uplands 8¾d; Orleans 8¾, sales 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs market firmer. California white wheat 11s 2d; red western —No 2 9s 6d@9s 7d; winter 10s 6d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 65 bushels of American.

Western flour 28s. Corn—European 32s@32s 3d. Barley 5s. Peas 38s 6d.

Pork 75s 6d. Bacon 56s. Beef 113s 6d. Lard 74s. Cheese 63s. Bacon 56s 6d@59s for Cumberland cut; 66s for short rib. Tallow 46s 6d.

LONDON, August 9.—Tallow firmer at 45s. Petroleum at Antwerp 48 francs.

FRANKFORT, August 9.—United States bonds closed firm at 87@87¼.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 9, 1870.

THE YACHT AMERICA.

It is stated that a purse will be made up to buy the America for the yacht club.

THE RECEIVERSHIP OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn authorities have decided not to press the change in the Receivership of the Central Bank until the full statement of its affairs is made by its officers.

PREMATURE.

The report of the commutation of the sentence of Sheridan, the wife murderer, is premature.

THROWN FROM A CARRIAGE.

Helmbold, late druggist, and driver, were thrown from a carriage at Long Branch last evening. Helmbold was slightly, and the driver seriously injured.

EXPLOSIONS.

By the explosion of liquid gas to-day at James street, two rooms were badly burned. A still in the oil factory of McDonald & Co., Newtown, exploded last night. The building was burned and two men severely injured.

DEATH OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST.

Rev. John Shanahan, the third oldest Catholic priest in the Union, died yesterday.

ATTEMPTED TO POISON HIS MOTHER.

James Henderson was arrested in Hoboken for attempting to poison his mother.

INCENDIARY ARRESTED.

An incendiary named Patrick McAuliffe has been arrested in Long Island City.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Virginia has arrived from London.

POLITICAL.

ATHENS, O., August 9.—The delegation to the Republican State Convention, elected last night, are all supporters of Gen. Hildebrandt for Congress.

COLUMBUS O., August 2.—The Republican State Convention, which met to-day in Horror, has caused a large number of delegates to assemble here to-night. General Sherwood will be nominated for Secretary of State unanemously. There are seven candidates for Supreme Judge, four for Controller of Treasury, and seven for member of Board of Public Works.

The Republican State Central Committee held a meeting to-night and examined the books and accounts of the State Executive Committee. The accounts were found correct, and all moneys economically expended, and the actions of the Executive Committee emphatically commended.

INFALLIBILITY DEFINED.

Vicar-General Starts on the Meaning of the Dogma.

At the close of the usual high mass Sunday morning at St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Mulberry street, New York, a grand and solemn *Te Deum* was sung in honor of the dogmatic definition of the infallibility of the Pope. In announcing this special service the Very Reverend William Starrs, V. G, delivered to the large and devout congregation the following brief and informal address concerning the new dogma:

Many imagine that now the Pope cannot err in anything that he says or does—that he is infallible in everything. But that is not so; that is not the meaning of infallibility. This dogma is not a new one. It has always been the belief of the Church, only not defined. It is a truth as old as the Church herself, and when the Church defines a dogma of this kind she does not make a new dogma. Infallibility does not mean that the Pope cannot err in what he says or does. He can make mistakes, and is liable to sin, the same as we are, for he is human the same as we are. It does not mean that he cannot err in scientific or political matters, or in theological discussions, or even in preaching, for in all those matters he is liable to err, as we are. Infallibility means that when he speaks as the Pope, being fallible himself, and no more and no less, that the Pope, teaching *ex cathedra*, that is from the chair of St. Peter, and officially addressing the whole Church, cannot err in declaring matters of faith, for then he speaks in the name of St. Peter, as his successor on earth, and not in his own name. Infallibility is a positive and effective which belongs to the Pope, as the successor of St. Peter, who is the head of the Church on earth. Christ prayed for St. Peter, that his faith should not fail, and he commanded him to confirm his brethren. And he said to him—"Peter, thou art the rock, and on this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. And to Peter, and to him alone, he said—"Feed my lambs." Here is the authority given to Peter, and to all that Christ gave to St. Peter belongs to his successor, because St. Peter was not to live to the end of the world, but his power was to be handed down through the authority transmitted his successors. This is the way infallibility means. So many erroneous notions have prevailed in reference to this subject, and it is so misunderstood, that I am speaking as clearly as possible, that I will give you an illustration from human affairs of the divine authority given by Christ to St. Peter, and, through him, to the Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice and Associate Justices. Many cases are referred from other courts to the Supreme Court for a final decision. Now, after these cases are examined by the Chief Justice and his Associates, a decision is given, and when he decides, as Chief Justice of the United States, the whole country states by the whole country agrees to it. This decision, from which there can be no appeal, is known as one of the decisions that are given by the Pope. Again, from honesty, errors, or ignorance, a juror on a board, which will not be appointed for some weeks. The required reduction is large, and file will be made in due season, mostly by expiration of term of service of enlisted men and non-commissioned officers.

Lands for Soldiers.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has written an opinion upon that clause of the army bill which allows all persons who served honorably for three months in the army or navy during the late war to enter free one hundred and sixty acres of the land now held along the line of the land grants to railroads at two dollars and fifty cents per acre. The meaning of the law generally apprehended is the same as under the existing homestead law, except that a special form of affidavit, varying only as the circumstances require, is required. The requirement of the law requiring actual settlement and cultivation are the same in this class of entries as in all others. Proper forms to get the new applications are to be forwarded at once to the Registers and Receivers.

The Rumor of Napoleon's Death.

The city was a good deal excited this forenoon by a report of the death of the Emperor Napoleon, which gained circulation, at an early hour, and was generally believed till this afternoon, in spite of all denials. One story said it originated at the telegraph office; another that it came from the Treasury Department; both of which have been found improved, then it was said that Minister Washburne had communicated the fact to the State Department, but this also proved to be a hoax, and many more hoped it would prove true. Where it really originated no one can tell.

Personal.

The Secretary of War will leave for Iowa within a week, probably on Friday. He is to remain a few days at Council Bluffs and Des Moines on the 31st instant, and he and General Dyer will look at the Sioux Island reservoir and some other military points. He expects to be gone four or five weeks.

MURDER IN ER-E COUNTY.

Louis Hartman Poisoned by His Daughter's Paramour.

[From the Erie Dispatch, 8th.]

Yesterday afternoon vague rumors of a terrible affair at Walnut Creek reached us, but it was not until late last evening that anything definite was known here. The following are the facts: Louis Hartman, (brother of Peter Hartman the gunsmith, of this city), a farmer, about forty-five years of age, lived at Walnut Creek, and was well to do in the world. He was a widower and had a daughter, Miss Mary Hartman, about 18 years of age, but as large and well developed as most girls several years older.

One Gottlieb Kraenger, a young man about twenty-two years of age, worked for Mr. Hartman, and boarded in the house. It was more than suspected that Kraenger was on terms of criminal intimacy with the girl, and, in short, became the subject of neighborhood talk. On Sunday night, Kraenger and the girl were both absent from the house, and did then went to the house. Her father was absent. Early in the morning the neighbors came to the house to rout young Kraenger out, but were deceived by the girl as to his whereabouts, while the latter was in bed, as she let him out from where he had been hiding behind the stove. The neighbors suspected he was there at about half past seven o'clock and called for him. Soon after this it was that is known until the girl's father, Louis Hartman, was discovered to be dead, on the premises, in a distressed condition. The supposition, based upon subsequent facts, and given out by the girl herself, is that after the corpse by a surgeon, is that either Kraenger, or the girl at his request, had given Mr. Hartman a drink from a bottle furnished by Kraenger. The girl denies having had any hand in it, but has confessed to treat John Roemer and Joseph Hensler from whom she had purchased the bottle, to Kraenger Hensler declined, and told Roemer to hand the bottle to her. Roemer so and Kraenger spirted some of the contents of Hensler's bottle into him on the right side of his face and a little in his mouth. The liquor is burning to the skin and the placeon his breast has the flesh burned off. He did not, however, go to bed at once and it burned holes wherever it touched. The neighborhood was aroused some time after named Schimpf drew a bead on Kraenger with his gun, but some woman prevented him from firing.

Kraenger went off barebended, but last evening gave himself up to the authorities. The description: Charles G. Kraenger is about five feet five inches high, has a dark, sandy moustache and dark hair; dressed in dark pants, gray coat, and had on, when last seen, a straw hat. Peter upon this matter, but it is waited. The coroner was notified last night.

CITY MATTERS.

THE COMMERCIAL.—Mr. Isaac M. Wilson is an authorized agent for the daily and weekly COMMERCIAL.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made Tuesday, August 9:

	Thermometer.	Barometer.
7 A. M.	80°	7 A. M. 29 5-10
12 M.	94°	2 P. M. 29 4-10
6 P. M.	90°	6 P. M. 29 5-10

ELSEWHERE.

New York—Cloudy and N. E.; ther. 80.
Philadelphia—Clear; S. W.; ther. 88.
Baltimore—Cloudy; wind S. W.; ther. 86.
Cleveland—Clear; wind N. W.; ther. 83.
Detroit—Clear; wind N. W.; ther. 78.
Cincinnati—Cloudy; wind S. W.; ther. 79.
Louisville—Cloudy; wind S. W.; ther. 82.
Indianapolis—Clear; ther. 75.
Chicago—Clear; wind W.; ther 68.
St. Louis—Overcast; wind N. W.; ther. 76.
Little Rock—Clear; ther. 90.
Omaha—Cloudy; wind W.; ther. 68.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection, which can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Davis, John, Mt. Pleasant, Pa.	3
Haiseland, C. F., New York.	3
Kelvin, Miss, Coalsville, Ohio.	3
Kelvin, Kate, Glade Mills, Pa.	3
Moriarty & Co., T. J., Salem, Ohio.	3
Pease, John, Philadelphia, Pa.	3

THE genuine Cardiff Giant all this week at Burnell's Museum.

HORSES.—A car load of fine horses have just arrived, and can be seen at the Red Lion Stables.

INTER-STATE FAIR.—This fair will be held in Pittsburgh September 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16. An extended notice of the same will appear in a future issue.

"PATTI."—At the store of J. R. Weldin & Co., No. 101 Wood street, may be found the Patti Initial Note Paper, put up in boxes, and highly perfumed. It costs only fifty cents per package.

ABATE THE NUISANCE.—The attention of the Health office is directed to a serious nuisance existing on a lot fronting on Marion street, in the Ninth ward. It is not necessary to further describe, and the proper officers should abate it forthwith.

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SUN STROKE.—A man whose name was not learned was prostrated by the heat on Penn street about two o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was taken to the Red Lion hotel, where in a few hours he recovered sufficiently to be taken to his home in Allegheny.

THE DISORDERLY HOUSE CASE.—Margaret McLaughlin and Agnes Cessions were before Mayor Brush yesterday for keeping and maintaining a disorderly house, on the corner of Fifth and McKinney. Both were committed for trial, and Agnes subsequently procured bail and was released.

PERSONAL.—W. W. Card, Esq., of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, was in the city on Monday, making arrangements for the transportation of excursionists to and over the Pan-Handle Road. He left on the special train which conveyed the Presidential party to Steubenville, probably accompany them as far as Columbus.

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CASE DISMISSED.—A hearing took place before Alderman McMasters, yesterday, in the case of Mrs. Mary Ann Clarke, charged on oath of Josephine Woods with adultery. There was no evidence whatever to sustain the charge, and the case was dismissed at the costs of the prosecutrix.

POCKETS INSIDE OUT.—David Whalen was found lying asleep on Smithfield street yesterday morning, within a few doors of the Mayor's office, with every pocket turned inside out, and empty. His hat and shoes were also gone. He had been drinking, he said, but before, and that was all he knew. He had a little money when he lost his watch, and the last resolution adopted.

STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.—The State Teachers Association will meet at Uniontown, Pa., this morning. A great many of the teachers in the Pittsburgh schools left yesterday for the purpose of attending the meeting of the Association. City Superintendent Lock and a number of others departed last evening in a body. An interesting and profitable meeting is anticipated.

BASE BALL.—The Atlantics of Pittsburgh will play a match game of base ball with the Maryland club, of Baltimore, at Union Park, at two o'clock this afternoon. The Maryland club, which is the champion club of the South, is said to be a good one, and will no doubt try conclusions with the Atlantics. The Pittsburgh club, which is the champion club of the South, and which has defeated several strong clubs in this city about noon to-day, and will be met at the Union Depot by the members of the Atlantic organization. The game will attract a large crowd, and a lively contest is anticipated.

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OVERCOME BY HEAT.—A young man named Thomas Conlin, member of the Second Company, Duquesne Greys, became ill from heat on the Arsenal and back, with his Company, on Monday, fell at the corner of Fourth avenue and Smithfield street, and was carried home from the armory. He was removed to his home in Fifth avenue, Birmingham, in Penn Park, and the young man had congestion of the brain, superinduced by excessive heat and fatigue.

MEET TO PRACTICE.—The pupils of the Oakland school will assemble at the school house this afternoon at half-past two o'clock to practice some pieces of music for the corner stone laying of the new school house, which is in course of erection on Fifth avenue near Soho street. The ceremony will take place on Saturday or Monday next. Mr. J. P. Andrews, the teacher of music, will meet with the scholars to-day and practice with them.

BUTLER COUNTY ITEMS.—A gentleman just returned from Saxonburg, Butler County, states that an oil well is being put down about one and one-half miles from Saxonburg. The well has reached a depth of 1,200 feet, with twenty-five feet, and oil is found in small quantities. Another well is being sunk on Little Buffalo Creek, about half a mile from Harrisburg. On the farm of Mr. Steven Horne will commence in Saxonburg, and will last one week. There will be a grand Schnitzenfest.

ALLEGED THIEF DISCOVERED.—Several days since the Mayor committed Robert Harris to jail on a charge of disorderly conduct. Yesterday A. J. Reynolds, a resident of Amwell township, Washington county, came before the Mayor and identified the prisoner as one of a pair of shoes worth two dollars and fifty cents, which were stolen from his house. The person some time ago while he (Reynolds) was in this city on business. The accused will have a hearing before this jail sentence expires, on the 12th inst.

SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS' UNION.—The monthly meeting of the Pittsburgh United and Reformed Sabbath School Teachers' Union was held in the Lecture Room of Wesleyan Church, on Monday evening—T. H. Rabe, Esq., presiding. The question, "How may the Sabbath school teacher co-operate with to the Pastor?" was discussed by Rev. T. H Hanna and others. The subject, "How can Sabbath Schools be promoted and Temperance cause?" will be discussed at the next meeting—to be held on Monday, Mr. Hanna to offer religious exercises, the meeting adjourned.

Confidence Game Spoiled.

A young man named George Reynolds, on his way to Sioux City, got into the meshes of a confidence man at the Union depot, yesterday, and was induced to go with him, and with him, for the purpose of being introduced to his wife and grandmother. The sharper, who gave his name as Charles Clark, arrived in Sioux City on the mail train, and hired Reynolds as fifty dollars a month, to work in a warehouse there. Before leaving Pittsburgh Clark's wife and grandmother were—particularly the grandmother—a third party appeared, who thought he knew Reynolds was intended to the swindle, and informed the latter that Clark was a confidence man. The information was sufficient, and Reynolds left the train at Crestline, and returned to the city.

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Public Temperance Meeting.

The public meeting announced in yesterday's COMMERCIAL to take place last night at the Young Men's Home, was held according to programme. The audience was not large, the rain doubtless keeping many persons away. It was earnest and thoughtful, however, as was attested by the gratifying number of persons who listened to the address at the close of the exercises. Brief addresses were made by the Chairman, Messrs. Rabe, Binns, Lincoln, Robbins, Wesner and Lewis, and fine temperance melodies were also sung by a class of young people whom Prof. Sherratt (their former teacher) had trained for the occasion. This was a very pleasant feature and was greatly enjoyed. We hope it will be continued.

An election of officers was held, which resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen for the ensuing year: President, Rev. M. Carr; Vice President, Mr. Charles Robbins; Treasurer, Prof. Edwin Sherratt; Secretary, Colonel R. Leaf.

Among the persons who signed the pledge was a tall, handsome, stalwart man, in the full zenith of his powers, and that although he had been married him, who walked a distance of several miles through the rain in order to be present at the meeting. This pale is earnestness worth possessing. A well-known citizen of Pittsburgh, who has sunk a handsome fortune in habits of intoxication, also signed and joined the society, pledging in a few graphic words the dreadful nature of the costs of drunkenness so eloquently that the whole audience was moved.

The society is doing a good work, one not the less noble because it has hitherto wrought in silence. It now appeals to the press and people for help, that it may extend the limits of its usefulness.

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